

HOMOTOPY GERSTENHABER STRUCTURES AND VERTEX ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. We provide a simple construction of a G_∞ -algebra structure on an important class of vertex algebras V , which lifts the Gerstenhaber algebra structure on BRST cohomology of V introduced by Lian and Zuckerman. We outline two applications to algebraic topology: the construction of a sheaf of G_∞ algebras on a Calabi–Yau manifold M , extending the operations of multiplication and bracket of functions and vector fields on M , and of a Lie_∞ structure related to the bracket of Courant [5].

INTRODUCTION

The idea that algebraic structure present on the (co)homology of certain objects may be the shadow of some richer ‘strong homotopy algebra’ structure is a recurring theme in several areas of mathematics. The first example was the recognition theorem of Stasheff, which says that a CW-complex is a loop space if and only if it has an A_∞ structure. More recently Deligne conjectured that the Gerstenhaber algebra structure on the Hochschild cohomology of an algebra could be lifted to a G_∞ structure on the Hochschild complex itself, and this was demonstrated in a number of papers [3, 17, 20, 23].

In this paper we prove a similar conjecture inspired by mathematical physics. The fact that the BRST cohomology of a topological conformal field theory is a Gerstenhaber algebra was observed by Lian and Zuckerman [18] in 1993. They defined product and bracket operations on the corresponding chain complex which satisfy the Gerstenhaber

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axioms up to homotopy and suggested the existence of ‘higher homotopies’. In [16, Conjecture 2.3] the question was refined to what is now known as the Lian–Zuckerman conjecture: the product and bracket operations on a topological vertex operator algebra can be extended to the structure of a G_∞ algebra.

To motivate the conjecture further, recall that $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -graded vertex algebras carry a commutative algebra structure on the weight zero part, see for example [9, p. 623]. In Lemma 4.3 we see that if a vertex algebra has conformal weight bounded below, then the part of lowest weight in fact carries a Gerstenhaber algebra structure. It is therefore natural to ask what structure can be found on the components of higher weight.

We prove the Lian–Zuckerman conjecture in Theorem 4.4 below for a wide class of vertex algebras, including positive definite lattice vertex algebras and Kac–Moody algebras. Our motivating application is to the vertex algebra structure on a manifold given by the chiral de Rham complex, which was introduced in [19] and whose relation to string theory is outlined in [15, 24]. Using methods analogous to those developed by Stasheff *et al.* [1] we are able to construct a canonical G_∞ algebra structure in these cases. We point out in Remark 2.10 that, in all cases, the existence of such a structure is equivalent to the vanishing of certain maps Γ_{r+1} in cohomology.

A related problem was investigated by Huang and Zhao [13], where it was shown that an appropriate topological completion of a topological vertex operator algebra has a structure of a genus-zero topological conformal field theory (TCFT). Together with the result that a TCFT has a natural G_∞ structure claimed in [16] this would settle the Lian–Zuckerman conjecture, but the G_∞ algebras as defined there do not exist, due to an error in the highly influential preprint of Getzler and Jones [8] pointed out by Tamarkin. For more details, and a proposed correction to [16], we refer the reader to Voronov’s discussion in [23, Section 4].

Tamarkin and Tsygan [22] proposed an explicit definition of G_∞ algebras based on the minimal model of the Gerstenhaber operad given by Koszul duality, and this is the definition we take here. They also gave a very general definition of homotopy Batalin–Vilkovisky algebra, to which we will return in a later paper.

We will say a few words about the applications of our construction to geometry and topology. The construction of the chiral de Rham

complex due to Malikov, Schechtman and Vaintrob [19] provided a new algebraic structure, namely a topological vertex algebra, which is associated to any manifold and extends the operations of multiplication of functions and of the Lie bracket of vector fields. It is therefore natural to consider the conjecture of Lian–Zuckerman in this mathematical context. This is another task we address in this paper: to a manifold we can associate a sheaf of G_∞ -algebras derived from the chiral de Rham complex.

The connection between algebras up-to-homotopy and structures related to vertex algebras has also been observed in a slightly different guise by Roytenberg and Weinstein, who show in [21] that a Courant algebroid structure leads naturally to that of a homotopy Lie algebra. Our result is a generalisation of this observation, since according to Bressler [4] a Courant algebroid is a quasi-classical limit of a vertex algebroid.

A short outline of the paper is as follows. We first recall basic conventions for graded and super algebra and the definition of Gerstenhaber and G_∞ algebra. We develop a notion of partial G_∞ structure and an abstract algebraic situation of which the Lian–Zuckerman situation is the motivating example. We prove the existence of a G_∞ structure in this general context, and give an explicit formula for this structure. In the next section we turn to vertex algebras, recalling the necessary definitions and applying our results to prove the Lian–Zuckerman conjecture for vertex algebras with non-negative conformal weights. We end by indicating some important examples of such vertex algebras which arise from the chiral de Rham complex and chiral polyvector fields.

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1. GRADED (OR SUPER) ALGEBRA

We begin by recalling some very basic notions of graded algebra and superalgebra.

All vector spaces are over a field of characteristic zero. If $W = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} W_n$ is a graded vector space then $W[k]$ denotes the k th desuspension, defined by

$$(W[k])_n = W_{n+k}.$$

The notation $s^{-1}W$ instead of $W[1]$ is common, especially in algebraic topology.

A graded linear map $f : V \rightarrow W$ of degree k between graded vector spaces is a linear map $f : V \rightarrow W[k]$ with $f(V_n) \subseteq W[k]_n$. The degree of a homogeneous element or graded linear map a is denoted by $|a|$, and we write $\epsilon_{a,b}$ for the sign $(-1)^{|a||b|}$. The natural symmetry isomorphism of graded vector spaces is given by

$$\begin{aligned} V \otimes W &\rightarrow W \otimes V \\ a \otimes b &\mapsto \epsilon_{a,b} b \otimes a \end{aligned}$$

for homogeneous elements a, b in V, W .

If the vector space W is not \mathbb{Z} - but \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded then W is termed a superspace, and we denote by W_{ev} and W_{odd} the subspaces of even and odd vectors. The degree $|a|$ of an element is often written $p(a)$ and termed parity in this situation.

The *commutator* with respect to a binary operation \cdot on a graded (or super) vector space W is defined by

$$[a, b] = a \cdot b - \epsilon_{a,b} b \cdot a.$$

The operation \cdot is

$$\begin{aligned} &\textit{commutative} \text{ if } [a, b] = 0 \\ &\textit{skew-symmetric} \text{ if } a \cdot b + \epsilon_{a,b} b \cdot a = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for homogeneous elements a, b in W . A graded *Lie algebra* is a graded vector space W with a degree zero skew-symmetric bilinear operation $[\cdot, \cdot] : W \otimes W \rightarrow W$ which satisfies the graded Jacobi identity

$$[[a, b], c] + \epsilon_{a,b} \epsilon_{a,c} [[b, c], a] + \epsilon_{a,c} \epsilon_{b,c} [[c, a], b] = 0$$

for homogeneous elements a, b, c in W . A graded linear map $f : W \rightarrow W$ is a *derivation* with respect to a binary operation \cdot on W if it satisfies

$$f(a \cdot b) = f(a) \cdot b + \epsilon_{f,a} a \cdot f(b).$$

for homogeneous elements $a, b \in W$.

A *Gerstenhaber algebra* is a graded vector space W with bilinear operations \cdot of degree zero and $[\cdot, \cdot]$ of degree -1 such that

- (1) (W, \cdot) is a graded commutative associative algebra
- (2) $(W[1], [\cdot, \cdot])$ is a graded Lie algebra
- (3) $[a, -] : W \rightarrow W$ is a derivation with respect to the bilinear operation \cdot , for each homogeneous $a \in W$.

We note the following folklore result for the commutator with respect to composition.

Lemma 1.1. *Suppose that $f, g : W \rightarrow W$ are derivations with respect to a bilinear operation \cdot on a graded vector space W . Then*

- (1) *the graded commutator $[f, g] : W \rightarrow W$ is a derivation,*
- (2) *if f has odd degree then $f \circ f : W \rightarrow W$ is a derivation.*

Proof. (1) Let a, b be homogeneous elements of W . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 [f, g](a \cdot b) &= f(g(a \cdot b)) - \epsilon_{f, g} g(f(a \cdot b)) \\
 &= f(ga \cdot b + \epsilon_{g, a} a \cdot gb) - \epsilon_{f, g} g(fa \cdot b + \epsilon_{f, a} a \cdot fb) \\
 &= fga \cdot b + \epsilon_{f, ga} ga \cdot fb + \epsilon_{g, a} fa \cdot gb + \epsilon_{g, a} \epsilon_{f, a} a \cdot fgb \\
 &\quad - \epsilon_{f, g} (gfa \cdot b + \epsilon_{g, fa} fa \cdot gb + \epsilon_{f, a} ga \cdot fb + \epsilon_{f, a} \epsilon_{g, a} a \cdot gfb) \\
 &= [f, g]a \cdot b + 0 + 0 + \epsilon_{[f, g], a} a \cdot [f, g]b
 \end{aligned}$$

since $\epsilon_{f, ga} = \epsilon_{f, g} \epsilon_{f, a}$ etc.

(2) This follows by a similar explicit calculation. Alternatively, since we are working over a field of characteristic zero, we note that if f is odd then $f \circ f = \frac{1}{2}[f, f]$ is a derivation by part (1). \square

2. G_∞ -ALGEBRAS

We recall the definition of a G_∞ algebra from [22]. Let $\text{Lie}(A)$ be the free graded Lie algebra generated by a graded vector space A ,

$$\text{Lie}(A) = \bigoplus_p L^p A, \quad L^p A = [[[\dots[A, A], \dots A], A], A]$$

where $L^p A$ is spanned by all $(p-1)$ -fold commutators of elements of A . Then consider the free graded commutative algebra on the suspension $(\text{Lie}(A))[-1]$, which we can write as

$$GA = \bigoplus_t \bigwedge^t \text{Lie}(A)[-t].$$

The Lie bracket on $\text{Lie}(A)$ extends to a degree -1 bilinear operation

$$[\cdot, \cdot] : GA \otimes GA \rightarrow GA$$

which is a derivation with respect to the \wedge -product on GA .

There are several formulations of the notion of G_∞ structure in the literature. We follow that of Tamarkin and Tsygan in [22, Section 1].

Definition 2.1. A G_∞ structure on a graded vector space V is a square zero degree one linear map

$$\gamma : G(V[1]^*) \rightarrow G(V[1]^*)$$

which is a derivation with respect to both \wedge and $[\ , \]$.

Remark 2.2. We have implicitly assumed V is finite dimensional; in particular the grading on V is bounded so that the linear dual $A = V[1]^*$ is also graded, with $A_n = V_{1-n}^*$. This is not really a restriction, but just a side-effect of defining G_∞ structures on V as derivations on free algebras on V^* . To avoid the finite dimensionality assumption we could instead work with coderivations on free coalgebras on V ; compare for example [7, Section 1.2.2].

Consider the components

$$G^{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_t} A = L^{p_1} A \wedge L^{p_2} A \wedge \dots \wedge L^{p_t} A[-t] \subseteq GA.$$

In fact it is slightly more manageable to consider

$$G_m A = \bigoplus_{p_1 + \dots + p_t = m} G^{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_t} A$$

so that $G_1 A = A[-1]$ and $G_2 A = [A, A][-1] \oplus A \wedge A[-2]$, etc. An element of $G_m A$ is said to have *length* m in GA .

Lemma 2.3. *There are bijections between the set of degree 1 linear maps $\gamma : GA \rightarrow GA$ which are derivations with respect to both \wedge and $[\ , \]$, the set of degree 1 linear maps $\gamma_1 : G_1 A \rightarrow GA$, and the set of sequences of degree 1 linear maps $\gamma_1^{m+1} : G_1 A \rightarrow G_{m+1} A$, $m \geq 0$.*

Proof. Any such derivation γ is determined by its restriction $\gamma_1 = \gamma|_{G_1 A}$, and γ_1 is the sum of its components $\gamma_1^{m+1} : G_1 A \rightarrow G_{m+1} A$. \square

Derivations behave well with respect to the filtration by length. For fixed $m \geq 0$ the derivation laws allow us to extend the linear map

$$\gamma_1^{m+1} : G_1 A \rightarrow G_{m+1} A$$

in the lemma to a family of linear maps γ_i^{m+i} , for $i \geq 1$,

$$\gamma_i^{m+i} : G_i A \rightarrow G_{m+i} A.$$

The G_∞ -algebra condition that a derivation $\gamma : GA \rightarrow GA$ has square zero is clearly equivalent to the following collection of quadratic relations on these components,

$$(R_i^k) \quad \sum_{j=i}^k \gamma_j^k \gamma_i^j = 0 : G_i A \rightarrow G_k A.$$

For our purposes it will be useful to introduce a notion of a *partial* G_∞ structure.

Definition 2.5. Let V and A be as above and let $1 \leq r \leq \infty$. A G_r structure $\gamma^{\leq r}$ on V is a sequence of degree 1 linear maps $\gamma_1^k : G_1 A \rightarrow G_k A$ for $k - 1 < r$ which, together with their extensions $\gamma_i^j : G_i A \rightarrow G_j A$, satisfy the relations R_1^k for $k - 1 < r$.

The definition requires the relations R_i^k to hold only when $i = 1$; to justify the name we note that corresponding ‘higher’ relations hold automatically:

Lemma 2.6. *A G_r -structure $\gamma^{\leq r}$ on V satisfies the relation R_i^k whenever $k - i < r$.*

Proof. Extend each map γ_1^j to a degree one derivation $GA \rightarrow GA$, $j \leq r$, and let f be the sum of these derivations. Now consider the map $g = f^2 : GA \rightarrow GA$, which by Lemma 1.1(2) is also a derivation. If $1 \leq k \leq r$ the relation R_1^k says that the component $g_1^k : G_1 A \rightarrow G_k A$ is zero. Hence its extensions $g_i^{i+k-1} : G_i A \rightarrow G_{i+k-1} A$ are zero and the relations R_i^{i+k-1} hold also. \square

For $r = \infty$ the new notion of G_r structure is consistent with the previous definition:

Corollary 2.7. *A G_∞ structure on a graded vector space V is specified by a family of degree 1 linear maps*

$$\gamma_1^k : G_1(V[1]^*) \rightarrow G_k(V[1]^*), \quad k \geq 1,$$

which (together with their extensions γ_j^k) satisfy the relations R_1^k , $k \geq 1$.

In the case $r = 1$ a G_r -structure is just a degree one map

$$d_1 := \gamma_1^1 : G_1 A \rightarrow G_1 A$$

which has square zero, and the Lemma says the extensions

$$d_m := \gamma_m^m : G_m A \rightarrow G_m A$$

also have square zero.

For $k \geq 2$ we can express the relation R_1^k in the form

$$(2.8) \quad \gamma_1^k d_1 + d_k \gamma_1^k = \Gamma_k$$

where

$$\Gamma_k = - \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} \gamma_j^k \gamma_1^j : G_1 A \rightarrow G_k A.$$

Note that, for any G_r structure $\gamma^{\leq r}$, the linear map Γ_{r+1} is defined. The following result, that it is always a chain map $(G_1 A, d_1) \rightarrow (G_{r+1}, d_{r+1})$, is a translation of [1, Lemma 6] from the Lie_∞ to the G_∞ context.

Proposition 2.9. *Suppose $\gamma^{\leq r}$ is a G_r structure. Then the linear map Γ_{r+1} satisfies*

$$d_{r+1} \Gamma_{r+1} = \Gamma_{r+1} d_1.$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} d_{r+1} \Gamma_{r+1} &= - \sum_{1 < i < r+1} \gamma_{r+1}^{r+1} \gamma_i^{r+1} \gamma_1^i = \sum_{1 < i \leq j < r+1} \gamma_j^{r+1} \gamma_i^j \gamma_1^i \text{ by the relations } R_i^{r+1}, \\ \Gamma_{r+1} d_1 &= - \sum_{1 < j < r+1} \gamma_j^{r+1} \gamma_1^j \gamma_1^1 = \sum_{1 < i \leq j < r+1} \gamma_j^{r+1} \gamma_i^j \gamma_1^i \text{ by the relations } R_1^j. \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 2.10. Now equation (2.8) can be read as saying that the obstruction to extending a G_r to a G_{r+1} structure is the existence of

- a null-homotopy γ_1^{r+1} for the chain map Γ_{r+1} ,
- or an element $\gamma_1^{r+1} \in \text{Hom}(G_1 A, G_{r+1} A)$ whose coboundary is the cocycle Γ_{r+1} .

3. MAIN THEOREM

We now set up an abstract situation where we can apply the above results to define explicit G_∞ structures. In the following section we show how this applies to the Lian–Zuckerman conjecture.

Consider a bigraded vector space

$$(3.1) \quad V = \bigoplus_{s \geq 0} V^s = \bigoplus_{s \geq 0} \left(\bigoplus_{N'_s \leq n \leq N_s} V_n^s \right).$$

We refer to the two gradings as the *fermionic* degree, written $|v| = n$, and the *conformal* degree, written $\|v\| = s$. As in section 2 we define

$$GA = \bigwedge^\bullet((\text{Lie}(A))[-1]), \quad A = V[1]^*,$$

where the (de)suspensions are with respect to the fermionic degree.

Let us assume for a moment that the conformal degree on V is also bounded above. Then A is isomorphic to the (finite) direct sum of $A^s := V^s[1]^*$, and this conformal grading extends to GA by

$$\|v \wedge w\| = \|[v, w]\| = \|v\| + \|w\|.$$

All linear maps we consider in this section will be of degree zero with respect to the conformal degree; in particular only the fermionic degree will contribute to the signs in derivation formulas. In the interests of brevity, and consistency with section 2, the word “degree” will mean fermionic degree unless otherwise stated.

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose V is a bigraded vector space as above together with linear maps*

$$m_1: V \rightarrow V, \quad m_2, m_{1,1}: V \otimes V \rightarrow V$$

whose duals define a G_2 structure on V , and a square zero linear map

$$h: V \rightarrow V$$

such that, for all elements v of conformal degree s in V ,

$$m_1 h v + h m_1 v = s v.$$

Then any extension of the G_2 structure to a G_∞ structure on V^0 has an extension to a G_∞ structure on V .

Proof. Extending the duals of the maps m_1 and h to derivations on GA we obtain square zero linear maps d and σ , of degrees 1 and -1 respectively, satisfying

$$(3.3) \quad d\sigma a + \sigma da = sa$$

if $\|a\| = s$. The map σ may be thought of as a chain homotopy.

Let $s > 0$ and suppose inductively we have: a G_r structure on V , a G_{r+1} structure on the subspace of elements of conformal degree $< s$, and linear maps $\gamma_1^{r+1}: G_1 A \rightarrow G_{r+1} A$ defined on elements of conformal degree s and fermionic degree $\leq n$ which satisfy

$$(3.4) \quad \gamma_1^{r+1} da + d\gamma_1^{r+1} a = \Gamma_{r+1} a$$

if $\|a\| = s$ and $|a| < n$. Now if $\|a\| = s$ and $|a| = n + 1$, define

$$(3.5) \quad \gamma_1^{r+1}a = \frac{1}{s}(\Gamma_{r+1}\sigma a - d\gamma_1^{r+1}\sigma a)$$

We must show the relation (3.4) holds if $\|a\| = s$ and $|a| = n$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1^{r+1}da &= \frac{1}{s}(\Gamma_{r+1} - d\gamma_1^{r+1})\sigma(da) \\ &= (\Gamma_{r+1} - d\gamma_1^{r+1})(1 - \frac{1}{s}d\sigma)(a) \end{aligned}$$

by equations (3.3) and (3.5), so that

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1^{r+1}da - \Gamma_{r+1}a + d\gamma_1^{r+1}a &= -\frac{1}{s}(\Gamma_{r+1} - d\gamma_1^{r+1})d\sigma a \\ &= -\frac{1}{s}d(\Gamma_{r+1} - \gamma_1^{r+1}d)\sigma a \\ &= -\frac{1}{s}d(d\gamma_1^{r+1})\sigma a = 0 \end{aligned}$$

using Proposition 2.9, the inductive hypothesis and $d^2 = 0$. \square

4. VERTEX ALGEBRAS AND THE STRUCTURE OF BRST COHOMOLOGY

There are a number of expositions of vertex algebra theory; we include the following for completeness from [10], which is also the source of our examples to which we return in the final section.

A $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -graded vertex superalgebra (over a field k) is a $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -graded superspace $V = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} V^i$, where the component in each conformal degree i has a parity decomposition $V^i = V_{ev}^i \oplus V_{odd}^i$, equipped with a distinguished vacuum vector $\mathbf{1} \in V_{ev}^0$ and a family of bilinear operations

$$_{(n)}: V \times V \rightarrow V,$$

for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that

$$p(a_{(n)}b) = p(a) + p(b), \quad V_{(n)}^i V^j \subset V^{i+j-n-1}.$$

The following properties must hold:

$$\mathbf{1}_{(n)}a = \delta_{n,-1}a, \quad a_{(-1)}\mathbf{1} = a, \quad a_{(n)}\mathbf{1} = 0 \text{ for } n \geq 0$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{m}{j} (a_{(n+j)} b)_{(m+l-j)} c = \\ & = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \binom{n}{j} \{ a_{(m+n-j)} (b_{(l+j)} c) - (-1)^{n+p(a)p(b)} b_{(n+l-j)} (a_{(m+j)} c) \} \end{aligned}$$

for all $m, n, l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

A *topological* vertex algebra is a vertex superalgebra V with certain extra structure. The full mathematical definition may be found in [14, section 5.9]. For our purposes it is enough that there are distinguished elements $L \in V_{ev}^2$, $G \in V_{odd}^2$, $Q \in V_{odd}^1$, $J \in V_{ev}^1$ satisfying

$$Q_{(0)}^2 = 0 = G_{(1)}^2, \quad [Q_{(0)}, G_{(i)}] = L_{(i)}.$$

Moreover $L_{(1)}$ and $J_{(0)}$ are commuting diagonalizable operators whose eigenvalues coincide with the conformal and fermionic gradings. Modulo 2, the fermionic grading gives the parity. In the terminology of conformal field theory, the elements L , G , Q and J are known to physicists as the Virasoro element, the superpartners and the current. They have fermionic gradings 0, -1 , 1 and 0 respectively.

Lian and Zuckerman in [18] observed the following

Theorem 4.1. *On any topological vertex algebra V the operations*

$$x \bullet y = x_{(-1)} y, \quad \{x, y\} = (-1)^{p(x)} (G_{(0)} x)_{(0)} y$$

are cochain maps with respect to the differential $d = Q_{(0)}$ and induce a Gerstenhaber algebra structure on the cohomology $H^(V, d)$.*

They posed the following conjecture of lifting the Gerstenhaber algebra structure on the cohomology to a homotopy algebra structure on V itself, compare [16, Conjecture 2.3] and [18].

Conjecture 4.2. Let V be a topological vertex algebra. Then the product and bracket

$$\begin{aligned} x \cdot y &= \frac{1}{2} (x_{(-1)} y + (-1)^{p(x)p(y)} y_{(-1)} x) \\ (-1)^{p(x)} [x, y] &= \frac{1}{2} ((G_{(0)} x)_{(0)} y + (-1)^{p(x)p(y)} (G_{(0)} y)_{(0)} x) \end{aligned}$$

extend to a G_∞ structure on V .

This product $x \cdot y$ is by definition graded commutative and of degree zero. The bracket is a graded skew-symmetric operation of fermionic degree 1,

$$[x, y] = \frac{1}{2}(\{x, y\} - (-1)^{(p(x)-1)(p(y)-1)}\{y, x\}).$$

Both operations have conformal weight zero.

It is a well known result that the (-1) operation on a $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -graded topological vertex algebra V gives the structure of a graded commutative algebra on V^0 , see for example [9, p.623]. This result can be extended as follows:

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose V is a topological vertex algebra with conformal weights bounded below, $V = \oplus_{i \geq k} V^i$. Then the product \cdot and the bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ in Conjecture 4.2 above equip V^k with the structure of a differential Gerstenhaber algebra.*

Proof. Lian and Zuckerman show that up to homotopy the operation \bullet is commutative and associative and the operation $\{ \cdot, \cdot \}$ is skew-symmetric, satisfies the Jacobi identity, and is a derivation of \bullet . Explicit chain homotopies of conformal weight zero are given for these laws, in equations (2.14), (2.16), (2.23), (2.25), (2.28) of [18] respectively. Applied to elements of conformal weight k , all of these homotopies factor through terms of weight $k - 1$; hence they are trivial and the Gerstenhaber axioms hold on the nose in V^k . In particular, the operations \bullet and $\{ \cdot, \cdot \}$ are respectively commutative and skew-symmetric on V^k and coincide with the operations \cdot and $[\cdot, \cdot]$ in Conjecture 4.2. \square

We can now apply Theorem 3.2 to Conjecture 4.2. A topological vertex algebra V is bigraded by the eigenvalues of $L_{(1)}$ and $J_{(0)}$, and

$$m_1 = Q_{(0)} : V \rightarrow V, \quad m_2 = \cdot, \quad m_{1,1} = [\cdot, \cdot] : V \otimes V \rightarrow V$$

give a G_2 structure on V and, if it is $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -graded, a Gerstenhaber structure on V^0 . Also

$$h = G_{(1)} : V \rightarrow V$$

is a linear map which satisfies $[Q_{(0)}, G_{(1)}] = L_{(1)}$. Hence we have:

Theorem 4.4. *Any $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -graded topological vertex algebra, such that for each conformal weight the fermionic grading is finite, has an explicit G_{∞} structure which extends the Gerstenhaber structure on V^0 and reduces to the Lian–Zuckerman structure in cohomology.*

There is a wealth of examples of such vertex algebras, including the chiral de Rham and polyvector fields which we will discuss in the next section.

5. APPLICATIONS

As we observed in the introduction, the work of [19] allows us to consider the Lian–Zuckerman conjecture in the context of algebraic topology. We cannot attempt to give full details but we advise the reader to consult the papers [9, 10].

In [9] a method of constructing vertex algebras was introduced, starting with a so-called vertex algebroid L and applying to it the vertex envelope construction, analogous to the universal envelope for Lie algebras. Important examples of vertex algebras arise in this way. We will describe here the vertex algebroids L whose vertex envelopes are the vertex algebras of chiral de Rham differential forms and chiral polyvector fields. The construction of the vertex envelope is fairly straightforward; details may be found in [10].

An *extended Lie superalgebroid* is a quintuple $\mathcal{T} = (A, T, \Omega, \partial, \langle, \rangle)$ where A is a supercommutative k -algebra, T is a Lie superalgebroid over A , Ω is an A -module equipped with a structure of a module over the Lie superalgebra T , $\partial: A \rightarrow \Omega$ is an even A -derivation and a morphism of T -modules, and $\langle, \rangle: T \times \Omega \rightarrow A$ is an even A -bilinear pairing.

The following identities must hold, for $a \in A$, $\tau, \nu \in T$, $\omega \in \Omega$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau, \partial a \rangle &= \tau(a), \\ \tau(a\omega) &= \tau(a)\omega + (-1)^{p(\tau)p(a)} a\tau(\omega), \\ (a\tau)(\omega) &= a\tau(\omega) + (-1)^{p(a)(p(\tau)+p(\omega))} \langle \tau, \omega \rangle \partial a, \\ \tau(\langle \nu, \omega \rangle) &= \langle [\tau, \nu], \omega \rangle + (-1)^{p(\tau)p(\nu)} \langle \nu, \tau(\omega) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Now a *vertex superalgebroid* is a septuple $(A, T, \Omega, \partial, \gamma, \langle, \rangle, c)$ where A is a supercommutative k -algebra, T is a Lie superalgebroid over A , Ω is an A -module equipped with an action of the Lie superalgebra T , $\partial: A \rightarrow \Omega$ is an even derivation commuting with the T -action,

$$\langle, \rangle: (T \oplus \Omega) \times (T \oplus \Omega) \rightarrow A$$

is a supersymmetric even k -bilinear pairing equal to zero on $\Omega \times \Omega$ and such that $(A, T, \Omega, \partial, \langle, \rangle|_{T \times \Omega})$ is an extended Lie superalgebroid, $c: T \times T \rightarrow \Omega$ is a skew supersymmetric even k -bilinear pairing and

$\gamma: A \times T \rightarrow \Omega$ is an even k -bilinear map. The maps c and γ , and the pairing \langle, \rangle , satisfy a number of axioms which essentially express their failure to be A -linear [10].

Let A be a smooth k -algebra of relative dimension n , such that the A -module $T = \text{Der}_k(A)$ is free and admits a base $\{\bar{\tau}_i\}$ consisting of commuting vector fields, and let E be a free A -module of rank m , with a base $\{\phi_\alpha\}$. We shall call the set $\mathfrak{g} = \{\bar{\tau}_i; \phi_\alpha\} \subset T \oplus E$ a *frame* of (T, E) . Consider the commutative A -superalgebra $\Lambda E = \bigoplus_{i=0}^m \Lambda_A^i(E)$ where the parity of $\Lambda_A^i(E)$ is equal to the parity of i . Each frame \mathfrak{g} as above gives rise to a vertex superalgebroid as follows.

Let $T_{\Lambda E} = \text{Der}_k(\Lambda E)$. We extend the fields $\bar{\tau}_i$ to derivations τ_i of the whole superalgebra ΛE by the rule

$$\tau_i(a) = \bar{\tau}_i(a), \quad \tau_i\left(\sum a_\alpha \phi_\alpha\right) = \sum \bar{\tau}_i(a_\alpha) \phi_\alpha.$$

(Note that this extension depends on a choice of a base $\{\phi_\alpha\}$ of the module E , though the whole construction will be independent of the basis by the work of [10, 19].) The fields $\{\tau_i\}$ form a ΛE -base of the even part $T_{\Lambda E}^{\text{ev}}$.

We define the odd vector fields $\psi_\alpha \in T_{\Lambda E}^{\text{odd}}$ by

$$\psi_\alpha\left(\sum a_\nu \phi_\nu\right) = a_\alpha, \quad \psi_\alpha(a) = 0.$$

These fields form a ΛE -base of $T_{\Lambda E}^{\text{odd}}$.

Let $\{\omega_i; \rho_\alpha\}$ be the dual base of the module of 1-superforms $\Omega_{\Lambda E} = \text{Hom}_{\Lambda E}^{\text{ev}}(T_{\Lambda E}, \Lambda E)$, defined by

$$\langle \tau_i, \omega_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, \quad \langle \psi_\alpha, \rho_\beta \rangle = \delta_{\alpha\beta}, \quad \langle \tau_i, \rho_\alpha \rangle = \langle \psi_\alpha, \omega_i \rangle = 0.$$

Maps c and γ are completely determined by setting them to zero on the elements of each frame. They extend uniquely to give a vertex superalgebroid structure (see [10, section 3.4]). Thus we have constructed a vertex superalgebroid $(\Lambda(E), T_{\Lambda E}, \Omega_{\Lambda E}, \partial, \gamma, \langle, \rangle, c)$.

Now we can construct the vertex superalgebroids whose vertex envelopes give our two main examples: the vertex algebras of polyvector fields and chiral de Rham forms.

Let us work in the analytic category. Let k be the field of complex numbers \mathbb{C} and let A be the algebra of analytic functions on \mathbb{C}^n . Let E be the module of vector fields T or the module of 1-forms $\Omega_{A/k}^1$ over \mathbb{C}^n ; its exterior algebras are the algebra of polyvector fields and the de Rham algebra of differential forms $\Omega_{A/k}^\bullet$ over \mathbb{C}^n . These choices of E

produce vertex algebroids according to the construction above. Their vertex envelopes are the required topological vertex algebras called in [10] the chiral de Rham complex and chiral vector field complex over \mathbb{C}^n . In [19] a sheafification construction was presented which produces from the local objects we have just described a sheaf of topological vertex algebras on a (smooth, analytic or algebraic) manifold.

By our main result, Theorem 4.4, the local objects have the structure of G_∞ -algebras. Therefore there is a natural task to investigate whether they pass to a global structure on the manifold using the gluing procedure of [19].

In conformal weight zero we have a global Gerstenhaber structure in the polyvector field case; in the chiral de Rham complex there is no bracket and the structure is just the associative algebra of differential forms. We always have a global operations $x_{(-1)}y$, $x_{(0)}y$ and $G_{(0)}$ giving the Lian–Zuckerman product and bracket, and our inductive construction will give an extension to a global G_∞ -structure on the chiral de Rham sheaf as long as the fields corresponding to L , G , Q and J extend to global sections of the appropriate sheaf of vertex algebras. By [19, Theorem 4.2] this will occur if the first Chern class c_1 of the manifold vanishes.

Corollary 5.1. *Let M be a C^∞ Calabi–Yau manifold. Then there is a structure of a G_∞ -algebra on the vector space underlying the chiral de Rham complex or the complex of chiral polyvector fields on M which is locally the G_∞ structure constructed above.*

One can see that the above homotopy structure descends to the cohomology of the chiral sheaves making it a homotopy Gerstenhaber algebra too.

5.1. An L_∞ algebra related to the Courant bracket. Recall that Dorfman [6] and Courant [5] defined the following brackets on the space of sections of the bundle $TM + T^*M$ on a manifold M :

$$\begin{aligned} [X + \psi, Y + \nu]_D &= [X, Y] + (L_X\nu - \iota_Y d\psi) \\ [X + \psi, Y + \nu]_C &= \frac{1}{2} ([X + \psi, Y + \nu]_D - [Y + \nu, X + \psi]_D) \end{aligned}$$

where we follow the notation of [11]: X, Y are vector fields and ψ and ν are 1-forms. The Courant bracket is a key ingredient in recent developments in generalized complex geometry [11, 12]. This bracket is skewsymmetric, but the Jacobi identity holds only modulo the image

of the de Rham differential. It poses a natural problem of finding an L_∞ algebra structure (l_1, l_2, l_3, \dots) whose l_1 is the de Rham differential, and whose l_2 is related to the Courant bracket. Such an algebra does not have to be unique of course. A solution to the problem was given in [21]; the L_∞ -algebra constructed there has $l_m = 0$ for all $m \geq 4$.

In the presence of supersymmetry in the language of conformal field theories, the following refinement of the above problem makes sense. Suppose the de Rham operator splits as a supercommutator of two operators. Then either of these operators can be taken as l_1 in the above problem.

We address this new refined problem in the context of the chiral de Rham complex, which possesses the required supersymmetry in the case of manifolds whose first Chern class is zero. In this case, as explained above, the chiral de Rham complex is a (sheaf of) topological vertex algebras whose operator $L_{(0)}$ splits as a supercommutator, $L_{(0)} = [Q_{(0)}, G_{(0)}]$. On the other hand in the chiral de Rham complex the operator $L_{(0)}$ restricted to the functions on the manifold is just the classical de Rham differential.

To make the connection with the Courant bracket recall from [19, Section 3.10] that the chiral de Rham complex possesses a filtration, whose associated graded object \mathbf{Gr} is identified. \mathbf{Gr} is also called the quasiclassical limit of the chiral de Rham complex. Now $TM + T^*M$ is a summand in \mathbf{Gr} of the component of conformal weight one, and a beautiful observation by Bressler [4] states that the quasiclassical limit of the operation $x_{(0)}y$ is the Courant bracket when restricted to this summand.

This suggests that the graded piece \mathbf{Gr}_1 of conformal weight one is an L_∞ algebra which solves our problem. The only modification necessary to the theory we have developed for the Lian–Zuckerman conjecture is the following. The bracket, defined above by means of the composite operation $(G_{(0)}x)_{(0)}y$, must be replaced by the operation $x_{(0)}y$ alone. This is already a skewsymmetric operation on \mathbf{Gr}_1 , and trivially satisfies the Jacobi identity in cohomology since the complex is exact in non-zero conformal weights. Our argument, or that of [1], therefore produces an L_∞ structure on \mathbf{Gr}_1 starting with $l_1x = Q_{(0)}x$ as before, and $l_2(x, y) = x_{(0)}y$. By [19, 4] we have:

Proposition 5.2. (1) *The piece of \mathbf{Gr}_1 of conformal weight one of \mathbf{Gr} is a module over ΠT^*M generated by*

$$TM, \quad T^*M, \quad \Pi TM, \quad \Pi T^*M_{(-2)}\mathbf{1}$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is the vacuum vector and Π is the change of parity functor.

- (2) *The restriction of the operation $x_{(0)}y$ to the submodule generated by $TM \oplus T^*M$ is equal to the Courant bracket.*
- (3) *The operation $l_2(x, y) = x_{(0)}y$ satisfies the Jacobi identity in cohomology (relative to boundary $d = l_1$) and an inductive construction as in Theorem 3.2 produces an L_∞ -algebra structure on \mathbf{Gr}_1 which extends l_2 and hence the Courant bracket.*

This construction of an L_∞ -algebra related to the Courant bracket is natural since it is derived from of the chiral de Rham complex, a part of the geometric structure of a manifold.

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